P 85E ✓ Preserve

App. F. IX-4

Previous References

1932. 3 (Jeli)

File No. 55-32

Serial Nos. 1-6

Letter References.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. Six

Part B for June 35

SUBJECT.

Representation from the Mysore Silk Association for protection to indigenous silk industry under the safe guarding of Indian Industries Act

WD 03607—GPB—22,500—2-8-35

Vide - Jeli & G - 34-7. for. final action

4052
4056

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. | of 193 .

Serial No.

Representation of 17.4.33 from the Mysore Silk Association regarding protection of the indigenous silk industry

—

Submitted for perusal. If so ordered a copy of the representation may be forwarded to the Residency with a request that it may be brought to the Govt of India's favourable consideration

MRN 18/4/33

Dev Sec'y

First Member.

Cont. 18.4.33

2 The views of the D-y C. of I. may be obtd early on this rep[t]

MRN

S/102 21/4

3 Put up the up. received from the Director today.

Cont. 21.4.33.

MRN 21/4/33

Attended to

Letter no. D[y]-81-329 21.4.33 from the Dir. of Ind. on the subject is put up.

KP 24.4.33

Dev Sec'y

MRN 24/4/33

KP 24.4.

Second Member.

4 I agree with D[y] I[nd] Cont. 24.4.33

5 The Govt of India may be addressed thro the Resy

MRN 25/4

S/102 25/4

Secretariat Council. 22 APR 1933 No. 69.2.3

Secretariat Council. 22 APR 1933 No. 70.4.2

NOTE—Contin. Sheet.

WD 70—GBPM—60,000—13-8-31

2

File No. 4284. of 193 .

General and Revenue Secretariat

Dewan.

I received recently a DO letter from Sir Joseph Bhore regarding the effect to be given to the Anti-Dumping law and have sent it to the General Manager Iron Works. A copy of this letter may be obtained for reference. The Govt do not seem to have settled the procedure for dealing with application for relief under the Anti-Dumping law. So far as imports from Japan are concerned a notice of six months after from date of denunciation of the Trade Agreement with it is necessary for applying the new law to them. The action to be taken in this case may be considered after a copy of Sir Joseph Bhore's letter referred to above is obtained from Bhaskaravati.

DO 25.4.33.

Mudaliar 27/4/33

DEWAN'S OFFICE 200 CO. APR. 1933

Ans. 27.4.33.

Put up to subject-file

Mudaliar 27.4.33

Received 28.4.33

8 Sent for reference 18.1.46 5.33.

Put up reply

Mudaliar 27.4.33

Received 28.4.33

4-45 P.M. SECT.

Copy of Sir Joseph Bhore's letter sent & put up 18.4.5.33

Serial No.

DEWAN'S OFFICE
Received
8 - MAY 1933

Second Member
4 MAY
No. 3.5

Submitted with reference to Dewan's minute 8.27.4.33 above and orders.

Dr Lee
Second Member.

2.5.33

cur.
3.5.33

3.5.33

It is not clear from what date notice has been given. Perhaps we may wait for some time longer

Dewan.

5/5

cur.
5.5.33.

8/5/33

8/5/33

cur.
9.5.33

9/5/33

Secy Cyg
12 MAY 1933
DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

Seri. 55-32,

Office of the Dewan of Mysore,

NOTE.

Dated..16th May..*193*3.

DEWAN'S OFFICE. 16/5/33

Copy of a letter received by me from the Bengal Iron Company is forwarded with compliments to Second Member with reference to the representation proposed to be made to the Government of India regarding the protection for silk under the Safeguarding of Industries Act.

7729 16/5

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY. 16. MAY 1933

4534 16/5/33

DEVELOPMENT BRANCH.

16.5.33

1) It is now seen that notice was given only in April 33 & the time will expire in Oct^r. The D^r of I & C may be asked in the meanwhile to get the case & proof of silk quite ready for subm^n to the Govt of India &c

Dev Sec^r) 16/5

2) Subd with a draft for approval. It is for orders now if any date shd be fixed before which the Dir Ind submit the case to Govt

KB 17.5.33

4) 17/5

TYPING SECTION * 18. MAY 1933 * GENL. & REV. SECTT.

Secy B Ind Dept 23-5-33 Sd. 2.

GENL. & REVENUE SECTT. 18 MAY 1933 DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

Letter No D. 5875 Dt 22-5-33 from the Dir. of Ind &c. Asks copy of letter & requests to prepare the case for protection for the indigenous silk Industry & submit to Govt before the 15-7-33

Protection to indigenous Silk Industry

[App. F. III—2

General and Revenue Secretariat | Sericulture File No. 55 of 1932

Serial No.	
3	Letter No D2.8 dated 27.7.1933 from the Director of Ste in charge Submits a note on the subject as called for above.
	5/ Subd. with reference to para 2 supra.
29/7	For perusal and advn if a reference may be made to Govt pending before the Govt's report for immediate action under the Safeguarding of Industries Act on the lines indicated in the note furnished by the Director of Ste.
	Two points raised in the Govt of India's circular letter of 12.7.33 addressed to the Mysore Silk Associations the Mysore Chamber of Commerce have not been referred to in the Director's note viz (1) Whether the principal Consumers of Silk products are mainly rural or urban & (2) how far the increase in rates of protective duties proposed press on these Consumers.
	The Director of Sericulture has suggested that it is perhaps desirable that the views of the Silk

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

Associations & Mr. Chambers of Commerce are also prepared in consultation with the Director of Ind. & Com. that there may be no conflict in the opinions expressed by these bodies and myself.

Mr
29.7.33.

& Dev Sec)

The Silk Association reply has been received. Put it up & note if there is any conflict.

Chm.
31.7.33.

A copy of the reply of the Silk Association & Govt of India Circular letter received today is placed on the file for reference. The Silk Association has replied in detail to the questionnaire and given complete & statistical information. As regards these statistical information - such as Cost of Cultivation of mulberry, Cost of rearing Cocoons, Cost of producing Silk etc - there is no material difference in the figures given by the Association and in the Director's note. As regards the pitch of protective duties the Association has asked for somewhat

D

Secs 31-32 relating to the Note submitted to the Tariff Board on "protection to Silk Industry in Mysore" is putup. B.S. 2/17 (Linked file)

357

Serial No.

higher rates than those proposed in the Director's note. There is every reason to hasten in doing so.

Mrs
1/8/33

Dewan

Second Member

10

Asst.
1.8.33. Mrs 1/8/33

11

The Asst Secy replies practically incorporates the figures given in the Deptl note. The Govt have not been asked directly but the replies from the Assns serve the purpose. Now we may await further action after the Govt Secy

1/8
2/8

Asst.
2.8.33

12

May perhaps be submitted to Dewan also for perusal.

Mrs
3.8.33

Dewan

Dewan.

13

Asst.
3.8.33. Mrs 3/8/33

14/

Mrs
4/8/33

Asst
7.8.33

Mrs
7/8/33

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 70—GBPM—60,000—13-8-31

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT
1 AUG 1933
DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

7/8/33

5 : Protection to Industries.

Rev File No. 53 of 1932 General and Revenu Secretariat

Memo No 5040 C, 4.8.1933 4

From the Secy to the Resident

Forwards a copy of circular letter dated July 1933 from the Govt of India, Commerce Dept regarding Protection to Industries.

1st) Subject with references relating to protection the Silk industry in the State, as directed.

Bds KT 10/8

16 The form sent by the Resident is general application to all industries seeking protection

17 Representation has already been made for application of Safeguarding of Industries Act to

1) Art. incandescent mantles
2) Silk & silk yarn & finished goods
3) Hosiery (Cotton)

18 Steps for ascertaining whether a separate reference regarding the above from the Govt is also necessary.

19 Whether there are any other industries in respect of which protection ought to be claimed from the Govt of India in the first instance

General and Revenue Secretariat — Secret File No. 55 of 1932. — [App. F. III—2

Serial No.

Then is the Case of Soap and this has been referred to by the Mysore Chamber of Commerce. Then may be one or two others needing protection

for early

Mys
12.8.33

Dev Lee

Second number.

Office of the Second Member of Council. 14 AUG. 1933 No.

Cant.
12.8.33 Mys

20 (This impt ref-ce should have been submitted to me for perusal in the first instance)
21 Please consult the Dr immediately If he has any other industries to suggest, full impt reg'd maybe submitted at once - Regards

Jor
14/8

Cant.
14.8.33

22 A draft to the Director - If Dte is pressed

RT
14/8

23 Jor
Mys
14.8.33

5 Letter No. D. 824 Dy 14/8/33 to The Dir Dte
Forwarding copy of memo together with circular letters from the Secy to the Resident - and requesting to intimate whether there are any other Industries besides Cast Iron Pipe Industry etc., for which protection has already been claimed &c.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

WD 70—GBPM—60,000—13-8-31.

18/8/33

Protection to Industries

7 747

File No. Seri. ~~to~~ 5 of 193 2. General and Revenue Secretariat

Letter No. C2-22 b-32 dated 28th August 1933 from the Dir. Isp stating that there are no industries other than the ones mentioned in S. 5 which require ~~protection~~ assistance under the Safeguarding of Industries Act.

24 Subject for orders vide refce. in paras 11 and 21 supra.

25. Representations have already been made for application of Safeguarding of Industries Act to

Cast iron pipe industry,
Silk and Silk yarns and
Hosiery (Cotton).

26. It is for orders whether a separate refce. regarding the action from Govt. is also necessary (vide para 17 & 18).

18. 29-8-33. Matter is submitted for consideration.

KB 27 The Residency has no objection for any reply.

Mr 29.8.33

Dev (ee) 29.8.33

Second Member.

Ans.

30.8.33. Mr 30/8

28 In order to ensure that 1163
Govt of India ~~that they~~ do know that 3016
Govt of Mysore endorses these applns

Serial No.	
	It is desirable to send a reply in general terms that Govt. generally support the position taken up by the Silk Assn & Hosiery trade & that a separate opn repn has been made re vision. The Resy may be upd accdly. (This file has been delayed somewhat
	Spr 29 Exhibits 30/8
	Asst. 30.8.33
	30 Draft ltr to Mr Rendall is submitted for consideration
	Mem 31.8.33 Dev Secy
	Asst. 31.8.33
	31 Issue as submitted. Mem 31/8/33
6	Letter nos. Pol: 224 & 315 Aug: 1933 from Secy Govt of India to the Resident informing him that the Govt. of U.P. generally support the views taken up by the several bodies in their representations to Govt. of India
	32 Records after issue. 1.9.33
	33 May perhaps be submitted for perusal. if agreed Mem 1.9.33 Dev Secy

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

741

9

File No. of 193 .

General and Revenue Secretariat

Dewan.

DEWAN'S OFFICE
28
2 SEP. 1933

Cmw
2.9.33. Mn
2/9

34 Mg
2-9-33

Cmw.
4.9.33.

Sec'y/G.
4-9-33

Mg 4/9/33

Vide file no Sm. 26.36.
for final action.

DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

B/G.
GEN. REV. SECRETARIAT
4-6-39

DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

D.O. letter No.12059 dated 12th May 1933 from the Bengal Iron Company Limited, 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta, to the Offg. Dewan of Mysore, Bangalore.

I have just come back from Simla where I was fortunate in being able to have a long interview with the Hon'ble Commerce Member, Sir Joseph Bhore, in connection with our Joint petition for the protection of the Cast Iron Pipe Industry in India. During the course of our conversation Sir Joseph Bhore said that we were incorrect in stating that under clause 3 of the Indian Tariff Act 1894 a fictitious Tariff value could be placed on an imported article for the purpose of customs duty. He advised me that the Tariff Regulations were revised every year from figures submitted by the various Customs Houses and that it would be definitely illegal to put a value in the Tariff Schedule on Cast Iron Pipes which could not be supported by actual documentary evidence.

A further reason why action such as we suggested could not be taken was that owing to the Trade Agreement with Japan, which was signed in 1904, India could not place a duty on any article imported from Japan which did not apply equally to the same article imported from other countries. This is clearly specified in the "Most Favoured Nation" clause in the above mentioned Trade Agreement, and six months notice of any desire to alter that Trade Agreement has to be given before any action can be taken. The Safeguarding of Industries Act which was recently passed was designed to get over this difficulty, and notice was given to Japan by the Government of India on April 15th, which means that special protection can be given to any industry against Japanese competition on and from October 15th this year.

Sir

Sir Joseph said that a communique is now being prepared and will be issued to the public as soon as possible detailing the procedure to be followed by industries which desire protection against Japanese competition, and that although no action can be taken until October 15th we will be well advised to have our case ready as soon as possible.

It is thought that a small committee will deal with each application and that orders will be issued very quickly after petitions have been received, as under the Safeguarding Industries Act the Governor-General in Council can take immediate action subject to ratification by the Assembly within, I think, six weeks thereafter.

In my letter to Sir Joseph Bhore 1021 of 12th January last, a copy of which I sent to Mr. Venkatanaranappa and which he doubtless showed you, I stated that if the Statutory Enquiry was to examine the provisions of the amended Steel Industry Protection Act, it would not help us as the class of articles covered by that Act did not include any heading or sub-heading which could possibly embrace Cast Iron Pipes. Sir Joseph Bhore said that this was quite correct, but that there was no reason at all why Cast Iron Pipes should not be included in the Statutory Enquiry into the Steel Industry, and that if we put in applications for Cast Iron Pipes to be included, he would be glad to arrange for the terms of reference to cover the Iron Pipe Industry, but that we would have to put in our application within the next three weeks.

I suggest, therefore, that an application for Cast Iron Pipes to be included in the Statutory Enquiry should be prepared and signed at Bhadravati and sent to me for countersignature and submission to the Commerce Department. I shall be glad to hear whether you agree to this, in which case I

will await the receipt of the petition.

Sir Joseph Bhore said that it would be advisable to make up a prima facie case in our petition, although this was not absolutely necessary, and I asked him whether he would require definite proof of the price we had stated had been quoted for Japanese pipes. He said that this would be very advisable, but I pointed out the extreme difficulty we would have in getting absolutely documentary evidence. The only source I can think of is Bhavnagar, and if you or Mr. Venkatanaranappa know Sir Pattani, it might be possible to get a copy or the original of Martin's quotation for that particular contract. I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Venkatanaranappa for his information.

"COPY"

MYSORE SILK ASSOCIATION.

ಮೈಸೂರು ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಸಂಘ.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY
17. APR. 1933

Rajasabhabhushana
Mr. K. R. SRINIVASIENGAR, M.A.,
Honorary President.

Albert Victor Road, Chamarajapet,
Bangalore City,
Dated 17th April 1933.

No: 92

To

The Secretary to the Government of
His Highness The Maharaja of Mysore,
Development Department, B A N G A L O R E.

Sir,

I have the honour to invite kind reference to my letter No.10 dated 12th August 1932 to you, in the matter of the protection to be given to the sericultural industry in the State, which has been seriously imperilled on account of the dumping of foreign (particularly Chinese and Japanese) silks into India at prices with which the local product cannot possibly compete. While the Association is highly thankful to the Government for the action taken by them to have the question enquired into by the Tariff Board, it is felt by the Association that as it will be sometime before the Tariff Board Enquiry is completed and the necessary action thereon is taken by the Government of India in consultation with their Legislative Bodies, and as in the meantime the position of the industry is getting daily more and more precarious, - very urgent measures are necessary to save the industry from collapse. As the Government of India have recently passed the Anti-dumping Act to meet cases of this kind and as the sericultural industry is one eminently fitted to be brought under the Act, I request on behalf of the Mysore Silk Association that the Government of India may be kindly moved to have effective action taken immediately under the Act to prevent the dumping of foreign silks (raw silk as well as silk goods) into India to the serious prejudice of the local sericultural industry.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

RS

HONORARY PRESIDENT

Telegraphic Address.—"INDUSCOM."

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

4156

In reply please refer to
No. D4-8/32-33
Encl,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,

IMMEDIATE. *Dated, Bangalore,* 21st April *193* 3.

FROM

N. RAMA RAO, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
Bangalore, (India.)

To

S. Abdul Wajid, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Development Department, Bangalore.

SIR,

Subject - Representation to the Government of India - Raw Silk and Silk Fabrics - Safeguarding of the Indian Industries Act. 1933.

I have the honour to state that the President of the Mysore Silk Association has sent me a copy of the representation he has addressed to Government requesting that the Government of India might be moved to take suitable action under the Anti Dumping Act to prevent dumping of foreign silks (Both raw silk and silk goods)into India.

I beg to state that I am in entire agreement with him about the necessity for taking immediate action for the protection of our silk industry. It will necessarily take some time for protection to be afforded as the result of the Tariff Board enquiry now in progress; but in the meantime, foreign silk is being imported at rapidly decreasing prices; and it is to be expected that there may be a spurt in imports immediately in the expectation of a protective tariff later on. It is highly probable that if immediate action is not taken under the Anti Dumping Act, the Sericultural industry may have suffered irremediable harm by the time protection is granted in the usual course as the result of the Tariff Board enquiry.

I beg that the Government of India might be moved to include raw silk and silk goods in the articles to be protected. Pending the final decision to be taken on the Tariff Board Report an immediate duty of 100% may be imposed on silk and of 125% on silk goods.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

N. Rama Rao

DIRECTOR.

BV3

Dear Sir,

I am desired by the Governor of Fort St. George to send a copy of Sir Joseph Banks's official letter addressed to the Hon'ble Court of Directors on the subject of giving effect to the Anti-Jacobin Law recently enacted by the Legislature, as it is expected for reference here.

Yrs
Mer
27.4.00.

M Kukalanandha Esq Asst

Lt Nye
Mysore Commissioner
Bangalore

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,

D. O. No. [illegible]

Dated, Bangalore, 27th April 1933.

Dear Sir,

I am desired to request you to be so good as to send a copy of Sir Joseph Bhore's Demi-official letter addressed to the Officiating Dewan on the subject of giving effect to the Anti-Dumping Law recently enacted by the Government of India, as it is required for reference here.

Yours sincerely,

28.4.33

M. Venkatanaranappa, Esq., B.A.,
General Manager, Mysore Iron Works,
Bhadravati.

THE MYSORE IRON WORKS
BHADRAVATI

No. 48.

Bhadravati, 29th April 1933.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter No.D.5413/I.W. dated the 28th instant.

As desired by you, I send herewith a copy of the letter dated 17th April 1933 written by Sir Joseph Bhore to the Officiating Dewan, on the subject of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, recently passed by the Government of India.

Yours sincerely,

M.S. Ramachendra Rao, Esq., B.A.,
Assistant Secretary to Government,
Public Offices, Bangalore.

21

THE MYSORE IRON WORKS
BHADRAVATI

MEMBER OF COUNCIL,
COMMERCE AND RAILWAYS.

Simla, 17th April 1933.

Dear Mr. Krishna Rau,

Many thanks for your letter of 8th April. As you have no doubt seen, the Safeguarding of Industries Act, which has now been passed, is very general in character. Any industries which consider that they have a good case and are particularly hit by special conditions prevailing in foreign countries such as depreciated exchange or bounties or State assistance which enable them to sell at uneconomic prices should in due course send their cases to the Government of India for consideration. We have not yet decided how much cases will be examined. In any event, no action can be taken until the expiry of the six months' notice which is necessary to denounce the Trade Convention with Japan. As you are aware, this Convention secures for Japan most-favoured-nation treatment, and so long as we are bound to afford such treatment, we cannot take action which may be interpreted as discriminatory in character against her. I should very much like during the monsoon to visit Bhadravati, but will let you know in due course.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
Sdj. Joseph Bhore.

Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan Bahadur
M.N. Krishna Rau, B.A., Avl.,
Member of Council, Bangalore.

"Copy".
General Manager.

Appendix F G—1]

SUBJECT .....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 193 .

Date of issue 22/5/33

Signed by

Safeguarding of the industries

List of enclosures for being sent

Copied by

Examined by

Section ~~Hdqrs~~ Secl

File No. 5-5-32

Serial No. 2

No. D 5-875

To The Dir of Ste

Sir,

In forwarding herewith a copy of letter no. 12059 dated 12th May 1933 from Bengal Iron Co. Ltd 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta, addressed to the Offg. Dewan re: the protection of ~~products~~ industries against Japanese competition under the Industries Act, I am directed to prepare the case for protection of Silk industry and submit it to Govt before the 15th inst for being sent to the Govt of India.

~~The matter may kindly be treated as urgent.~~

I have etc

12/5/33

for Secy to Govt

Dew. Dept.

WD 0253—GPB—15,000—26-8-32

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat

No. D 5-875 Fi 53-32-2

Dated, Bangalore, 22 May 1933.

From

Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore
Development Department.

To

The Director of Industries & Commerce in Mysore,
Bangalore.

Sir,

In forwarding herewith a copy of letter No.12059 dated 12th May 1933 from Bengal Iron Company Ltd., 4, Lyons Range, - Calcutta, addressed to the Officiating Dewan re: the protection of industries against Japanese competition under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, I am directed to request you to prepare the case for protection for the indigenous Silk Industry and submit it to Government before the 15th July 1933 for being sent to the - Government of India.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
for Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

BNL.2.

Seri. 55-32-3

Telegraphic Address.—"INDUSCOM" Immediate.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

21.

In reply please refer to
No. Dir. S/32-33
Encl. 2 & 3 with Statements

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,

Dated, Bangalore,...27th July.....193 3.

FROM

A. V. RAMANATHAN, Esq., B.A.,
~~N. RAMA RAO, Esq., B.A., B.L.,~~
Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
Bangalore, (India.)

DEVELOPMENT SECTT.
28 JUL 1933

To

S. ABDUL WAJID, ESQ., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Development Department,
Bangalore.

GEN. & REV. DEPTT.
28 JULY 1933
DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. D. 5875/Seri. 55-32-2 dated the 22nd May 1933, regarding protection to the indigenous Silk Industry, I have the honour to submit herewith a Note on the subject.

I understand that the Mysore Silk Association and the Mysore Chamber of Commerce have received from the Government of India, Commerce Department, a letter asking for information on certain points in regard to their application for action under the safeguarding of Industries Act. I submit herewith copy of that letter, for the reference of the Government.

They are sending their replies direct. The Aryan Hosiery Factory has received a letter regarding Hosiery and has replied to it.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

DIRECTOR.

BV2

Note Regarding Protection to Silk Industry under Safe Guarding of Industries Act.

On a representation made by the Govern-ment of Mysore in August 1932, the Govern-ment of India referred the question of afford-ing protection to the Indian Silk Industry to the Tariff Board. The Tariff Board conduc-ed detailed enquiries in Kashmir, Bengal, Bombay , Madras and Mysore, and submitted their report to the Government of India about the middle of May 1933.

2. Imports of Silk, etc. -

The position of the Silk Industry in Mysore which was very bad when the represent-ation was made by the Government of Mysore in August 1932, grew worse by April 1933 when the Tariff Board had finished the en-quiries. At the present time (i.e., middle of July 1933) the Industry is in a deplorable state, due to the dumping of foreign silk, silk yarn, silk piece-goods, artificial silk yarn and goods into India at extraordinarily low prices. Appendix "A" gives the figures of imports of silk, etc. into India during the last three financial years. It is seen that the imports of Raw Silk have increased from 1,562,985 lbs. in 1931-32 to 3,186,262 lbs. in 1932-33. The imports of raw silk from China which amounted to 1,528,897 lbs. in 1931-32 rose to 2,929,758 lbs. in 1932-33. The imports of Raw silk from Japan which

amounted

amounted to only 33,759 lbs. in 1931-32 rose to 1,64,799 lbs. in 1932-33. The imports of silk manufactures such as silk yarns, noils and warps from all countries amounted to 1,710,366 lbs. in 1931-32 and rose to 3,010,189 lbs. in 1932-33. The imports of silk yarn, etc., from Japan which were only 115,997 lbs. in 1931-32 rose to the enormous figure of 1,186,745 lbs. in 1932-33. The imports of goods of silk mixed with other materials rose from 5,089,645 yards in 1931-32 to 10,103,272 yards in 1932-33, Japan alone being responsible for an increase of about 4,300,000 yards. The imports of silk piece-goods from all the countries rose from 19,924,223 yards in 1931-32 to 34,957,931 yards in 1932-33, japan being responsible for an increase of about 15,000,000 yards. During 1931-32, 7,962,546 lbs. of artificial silk yarn were imported into India. In 1932-33 the imports rose to 11,002,093 lbs. Of the total increase of 3,039,547 lbs., Japan was responsible for 1,362,000 lbs. Imports of piece goods of cotton and artificial silk in 1931-32 were 84,639,261 yards. In 1932-33 the imports amounted to the enormous figures of 125,257,033 yards Japan alone being respons-ible for an increase of nearly 40,000,000 yards.

3. Fall in Prices of Imported Silk. -

The declared average value per pound of imported silk which was Rs 4-8-10 in 1930-31 and Rs 3-15-6 in 1931-32 fell to Rs 3-12-2 in 1932-33. In March 1931 the average declared value per pound of imported silk was

Rs 3-15-0

Rs 3-15-0 and in March 1933 Rs 3-8-3. The price of Chinese silk of good winding quality was Rs 5/- per lb. in Bangalore Market when the representation was made to the Government of India in August 1932. It fell to Rs 4-15-0 in January 1933 and now it is Rs 4-9-0 per lb.

Prices of Mysore Silk. - In August 1932 the price of Mysore Charka Silk of superior grade was Rs 5-13-0 per lb. In January 1933 it fell to Rs 5-10-0 and it now stands at Rs 4-8-0. To clear the stocks of Mysore Silk which had accumulated, the reelers had to reduce the prices of silk to the low figure given above as an effort of despair without corresponding reduction in costs of production The reelers have suffered heavy losses, consequently the cocoon producers are compelled to sell the cocoons at rates lower than their costs of production. The prices of Mysore cocoons which were Rs 0-5-0 per lb. in August 1932, have now fallen to the abnormally low figure of Rs 0-3-10 per lb. Even at this low rate very few reelers are anxious to buy cocoons, as they find it very difficult to sell the silk.

4. Cost of Production. - As a result of enquiries made during July 1933, it has been ascertained that the cost of cultivation of mulberry and the cost of production of cocoons remain what they were in August 1932, namely, 2.7 pies per lb. of mulberry leaves and 5 annas per lb. of Mysore cocoons. Appendix "B" gives costs of production of Mysore Charka Silk in August 1932 and in July 1933. The cost of producing 1 lb. of

of silk in August 1932 was Rs 6/- per lb. In July 1933 it is Rs 4-13-4. There is an apparent reduction in costs of production of silk by Rs 1-2-8 per lb. This is made up of Rs 0-14-0, being the reduction in price of cocoons while the balance is due to the forced reduction in wages, etc. The prices of cocoons have been artificially reduced to the great disadvantage of the cocoons producers who have been compelled to sell cocoons at prices considerably lower than their actual cost of production. It may be added that the prices of cocoons in August 1932 were well below the cost of production when carried on under the normal conditions. Now that the prices of cocoons have been brought down further the condition of the cocoon producer who is the main stay of the industry is deplorable.

5. The extraordinarily low prices at which foreign silks are sold in India are not due to reduction of costs of production of foreign producing countries but are the result of economic distress. The Chinese and the Japanese Governments have been subsidising the exports of raw silk, silk goods, etc. to foreign countries. The exchange has also been very favourable for the imports of silk and silk goods into India from China and Japan, as can be seen from the following table:-

	Normal Exchange.	Present Rate.
Japan.	Rs 150/- = 100 Y.	Rs 82/- = 100 Yens.
Shanghai.	Rs 170/- = 100 T.	Rs 90/- = 100 Taels
Hongkong.	Rs 138/- = 100 D.	Rs 99/- = 100 Dollars

6. The Economic Importance of the Industry in Mysore. - The Industry is of great economic

economic importance to the State. In some form or other, it provides employment under normal conditions to about two lakhs of families The well-being of nearly a sixth of the total population of the State depends on this industry Im the rural economy, sericulture plays a very important part. The cultivation of mulberry and the rearing of silk-worms afford a subsidiary occupation, which enables the family of the agriculturist to turn its waste time to account, and earn a return which in many cases makes all the difference between a half starved life, without any hope of improvement and self respecting competence. The capital invested in the business is small and the spare time of the raiyat is usefully employed. Persons who cannot otherwise participate in production on account of health, age or social customs can pursue the industry to considerable advantage. It is a matter of primary importance that in a rural country there should be as many occupations of a varied character as possible. Silk-worm rearing and silk reeling come in handy as a suitable occupation especially as nature has provided the people with advantages in climate and economic environment. A prosperous sericulture has a vital bearing on the stability and progress of the silk hand weaving industry. The trade in silk and silk fabrics has created an organisation which had vested interests, and has great potentialities of service. All these suffer with sericulture, and will be involved in its fall. If the industry is to be saved, it has to be protected against the ruinous competitions of imported raw silk and silk manufactures. It has already suffered great damage

but

but with immediate relief, its natural recuperative powers will enable it to make a speedy recovery.

7. Extent of Protection. - The amount of protection immediately required is the amount sufficient to raise the price of the foreign silk to the level of the price of re-reeled Mysore Charka Silk so as to provide some reasonable remuneration for the labour of the family of the cocoon producer and of the raw silk producer of the reeling establishment. The actual cost of production of Mysore Cocoons is 5 annas per lb. and Rs 6-12-0 per lb. of raw silk (re-reeled charka.) Chinese silk is now being sold in the Bangalore market at Rs 4-9-0 per lb. after paying a duty of 25 % and all incidental charges amounting to 2 annas per lb. Thus the actual landed price of this silk would be Rs 3/9 per lb. To bring the price of foreign silk to the level of the price of the Mysore Silk which should offer an incentive to the people to carry on the industry an 'advalorem' duty of 100 % or a specific duty of Rs 3-8-0 per lb. whichever is higher, is absolutely necessary.

The result of effective protection for raw silk will necessarily be to raise the price of raw silk and silk goods in India. It is quite obvious that a duty on raw silk without a corresponding duty on the silk manufactures and fabrics coming into India will be futile. A prosperous silk industry has a vital bearing in the stability and progress of the Silk Weaving Industry in India. To protect the industry adequately, duty should be enhanced on foreign raw silk as well as on prepared silk such as yarns

yarns, noils, warps, on silk fabrics and also on artificial silk yarn and goods. It might serve the purpose if the following duties are levied on the several kinds of articles:-

Particulars of Articles.	Present Rate of Duty.	Proposed Rate of Duty.
Artificial Silk Yarns and Thread.	18¾ %.	Rs 1- 4- 9 per lb.
Silk Yarns, Noils, Warps, and Silk Thread.	25 %.	Rs 3- 0- 0 per lb.
Silk and Artificial Silk Mixtures.	34 3/8 %.	75 % Advalorem.
Silk or Artificial Silk Piece-goods.	50 %.	125 %.

8. As the indigenous silk industry is in imminent danger of extinction by the overwhelming competition of foreign raw silk and silk goods which, owing to a combination of circumstances are being dumped into India at unprecedentedly low prices, it is requested that immediate protection is afforded to the indigenous silk industry under the Safe Guarding of Industries Act pending final orders of the Government of India on the report of the Tariff Board.

27/2

A

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF SILK IMPORTED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES INTO BRITISH INDIA IN THE TWELVE MONTHS, 1st APRIL 1932 TO 31st MARCH 1933, COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS. of the years 1930-31 and 1931-32.

Principal Articles.		Quantity. Twelve months, 1st April to 31st March.			Value. Twelve months, 1st April to 31st March.		
		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Silk-							
Raw(II.0)-					Rs	Rs	Rs
From China including Hongkong.)	lbs.	1,922,224.	1,528,897.	2,929,758.	87,50,422.	60,66,724.	1,10.24,786.
From Japan.	"	17,009.	33,759.	164,799.	64,711.	1,58.943.	4,71,322.
Other countries.	"	286.	329.	91,705.	1,732.	1,800.	2,13,231.
Total.	"	1,939,519.	1,562,985.	3,186,262.	88,16,865.	62,27,467.	1,17,09,339.
Waste(II.0)	"	10,687.	4,050.	8,000.	28,435.	11,788.	16,942.
Manufactures (III.R.).							
Silk Yarn, noils and warps							
from United Kingdom.	lbs.	31,413.	62,013.	259,639.	1,30,602.	1,70,051.	6,57,864.
" Switzerland	"	128,582.	288,952.	96,091.	5,79,724.	10,73,891.	3,08,864.
" Italy.	"	432,264.	621,997.	862,359.	15,95,162.	19,21,649.	23,61,478.
" China(including Hongkong.)	"	395,939.	342,873.	417,761.	12,98,993.	9,28,590.	11,20,690.
" Japan.	"	237,825.	115,997.	1,186,745.	9,24,923.	5,08,482.	40,35,584.
" Other countries.		198,375.	278,534.	187,594.	6,57,101.	5,14,927.	3,51.161.
Total.		1,424,398.	1,710,366.	3,010,189.	51, 86,505.	51,17,590.	88,35,641.

KSR.6.

Principal articles.		Quantity.			Value.		
		1930--31.	1931--32.	1932-33.	1930--31.	1931--32.	1932--33.
					Rs	Rs	Rs
Goods of Silk Mixed with other materials.		-26,607.	147,516.	91,993.	3,25,360.	2,31,517.	2,93,984.
From United Kingdom.	Yds.	192,449.	185,152.	249,889.	3,25,360.	2,31,517.	2,93,984.
" Germany	"	149,447.	170,083.	257,563.	2,36,542.	2,57,197.	3,77,407.
" France.	"	20,360,	53,793.	46,704.	67,307.	1,04,602.	95,714.
" Italy.	"	39,002.	30,924.	85,285.	50,492.	32,332.	74,220.
" Japan.	"	3,973,848.	4,053,284.	8,351,122.	18,60,050,	18,30,379.	27,79,137.
" Other Countries.	"	225,135.	596,409.	1,112,709.	2,70,236.	5,64,170.	7,28,563.
T o t a l.		4,600,241.	5,089,645.	10,103,272.	28,09,987.	30,20,197.	43,49,025.
Manufactures of (III.H.)Contd							
Piece goods-							
From United Kingdom.	"	26,607.	147,516.	91,993.	63,63,445.	1,63,565.	85,497.
" France.	"	28,726.	14,639.	8,132.	1,04,192.	54,707.	38,484.
" China(including Hongkong.)	"	8,377270.	7,828,404.	7,941,488.	61,22,540.	50,14,411.	44,85,570.
" Japan.	"	7,834662.	11,744,663.	26,768,108.	60,00,405.	71,89,433.	1,32,96,584.
" Other countries	"	487566.	189,001.	148,210.	3,95,670.	1,98,295.	1,84,827.
T o t a l		16,754831.	19,924,223.	34,957,931.	1,26,86,252.	126,20,411.	1,80,90,962.
Thread for sewing.		11,823.	10,188	5,461.	1,51,241.	1,21,673.	70,713.
Other Stores.Sorts.		39,843.	38,433.	48,494.	3,13,191.	2,36,985.	2,64,059.

Principal articles.		Quantity. 1930--31.	Quantity. 1931--32.	Quantity. 1932--33.	Value. 1930-31.	Value. 1931--32.	Value. 1932--33.
Artificial Silk(III.T.)							
Artificial Silk yarn-							
From United Kingdom.	Lbs.	1,008,860.	999,066.	1,656,450.	11,97,842.	10,57,889.	14,34,958.
Germany.	"	269,944.	323,674.	406,343.	3,28,707.	3,11,539.	3,35,426.
From Netherlands.	"	762,980.	1,003,088.	847,160.	8,67,172.	10,10,106.	7,14,082.
France.	"	120,742.	727,424.	360,129.	1,39,749.	7,31,803.	3,26,307.
From Switzerland.	"	80,460.	291,430.	67,816.	89,226.	2,76,576.	67,262.
" Italy	"	4,519,807.	3,899,354.	5,608,756.	50,60,263.	41,29,374.	47,80,504.
" Japan.	"	19,420.	436,045.	1,798,903.	19,618.	4,39,725.	13,75,990.
" Other Countries.	"	340,573.	282,465.	256,536.	3,80,115.	2,67,609.	2,22,016.
Total.		7,119,786.	7,962,546.	11,002,093.	80,82,692.	82,24,621.	92,56,545.
Piece Goods of cotton and Artificial Silk(a) Piece goods made entirely of artificial silk							
From United Kingdom.	Yds.	94,710.	409,838.	429,883.	88,495.	3,06,887.	3,53,677.
" Germany.	"	13,979.	42,655.	4,806.	17,545.	29,197.	7,946.
[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Japan.	"	22,558,785.	73,309,262.	111,703,459.	80,28,913.	2,05,06,761.	2,46,11,781.
" Italy.	"	101,593.	346,247.	128,027.	59,715.	1,27,033.	68,103.
" Other Countries.	"	310,646.	365,376.	553,106.	1,19,704.	1,56,839.	2,55,927.
T o t a l.		23,079,713.	74,473,378.	112,819,281.	83,14,372.	2,11,25,917.	2,52,97,434.
Piece Goods made out of cottom and artificial silk(a)							
From United Kingdom.	"	658,999.	1,236,354.	3,147,986.	3,50,605.	6,53,685.	13,52,888.
" Germany.	"	79,219.	183,314.	318,781.	1,87,073.	4,62,487.	7,75,358.
" Switzerland.	"	811,020.	1,974,636.	987,119.	3,26,517.	7,53,803.	4,33,182.
" Italy.	"	2,245,704.	4,865,722.	4,377,159.	7,06,246.	14,76,759.	21,17,048.
" Austria.	"	145,623.	270,681.	626,216.	62,955.	1,43,517.	2,87,672.
" Japan.	"	854,269.	1,259,647.	2,797,854.	2,69,945.	3,53,317.	6,32,148.
" Other Countries.	"	225,669.	375,529.	182,637.	1,60,934.	2,07,824.	1,22,508.
T o t a l.		5,020,503.	10,165,883.	12,437,752.	20,64,275.	40,51,392.	57,20,804.

	Quantity.			Value.		
	1930--31.	1931--32.	1932-33.	1930--31.	1931--32.	1932--33.
				Rs	Rs	Rs
Total of piece goods of cotton and Artificial Silk-						
From United Kingdom. Yds.	2,406,605.	1,646,192.	3,577,869.	12,74,419.	9,60,572.	17,06,565.
" Germany. "	300,066.	225,969.	323,587.	3,88,819.	4,91,684.	77,83,304.
" Switzerland. "	3,168,737.	1,980,448.	990,241.	15,29,143.	7,57,854.	4,37,637.
" Italy "	5,574,976.	5,211,969.	4,505,186.	19,64,195.	16,03,792.	21,85,151.
" Austria. "	620,860.	286,784.	648,597.	2,82,104.	1,56,030.	3,01,154.
" Japan. "	38,207,243.	74,568,909.	114,501,313.	1,50,35,850.	2,08,60,078.	2,52,43,929.
" Other Countries "	1,216,058.	718,990.	710,240.	6,85,097.	3,47,299.	3,60,498.
T o t a l.	51,494,545.	84,639,261.	125,257,033.	2,11,59,627.	2,51,77,309.	3,10,18,238.
Artificial Silk(III.T.)contd.						
Other sorts.						
From United Kingdom. Value.	-	-	-	2,17,804.	2,70,432.	4,78,820.
" Germany. "	-	-	-	2,03,240.	89,189.	50,402.
" Japan. "	-	-	-	3,55,449.	3,26,547.	4,44,189.
" United States of America. "	-	-	-	76,920.	1,84,313.	2,24,984.
" Other Countries. "	--	--	--	1,70,520.	1,58,267.	1,12,149.
T o t a l.				10,23,933.	10,28,748.	13,10,544.
Total of Artificial Silk.	-	-	-	3,02,66,252.	3,44,30,678.	4,15,85,327.
Other Textiles-						
Raw(II.Q.) Cwts.	-	-	-	-	-	722.
Manufactured Value.	-	-	-	2,53,220.	5,91,418.	4,27,283.

KSR. 6. 23rd July 1933.

'B' 36

A P P E N D I X. 'G'

Cost of production of
Mysore Charaka Silk

Expenditure per day per Charaka.

In August 1932.		In July 1933.	
1. Cost of 21 lbs of cocoons at 5 annas per lb.	₹6 9 0.	at 4annas per lb.	₹5 0.
2. Wages of reeler and turner.	- 0 14 0.	-	0 10 0.
3. Fuel.	- 0 10 0.	-	0 8 0.
4. Water	- 0 4 0.	-	0 3 0.
5. Selling expenses.	- 0 2 3.	-	0 2 3.
6. Other Charges(Expenses)	- 0 11 0.	-	0 9 0.
	9 2 3.		7 4 3.
Deduct cost of waste.	0 2 3.	No deduction as there is absolutely no market for silk waste. Yield 1½ lbs of silk therefore per lb. It costs ₹4-13-4.	
Net per 1½lbs,of silk or cost of 1lb.	9 0 0. 6 0 0.		

(N.B. In both cases no allowances has been made for repairs, and supervision and management)

KSP.6. 23rd July 1933.

No: 312-T (10)
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

SIMLA, dated the 12th July 1933.

From

The Hon'ble Mr. M.A. Stewart, I.C.S.,

Offg: Secretary to the Government of India,

Department of Commerce, Simla.

To

The President,

Mysore Milk Association,

Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your application for assistance under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, I have the honour to request you to be so good as to submit detailed information on the points noted below regarding the Milk industry. The information should reach the Government of India not later than 31st July 1933.

(1) The main centres in India where the industry is carried on.

(2) The principal markets in India for your products.

(3) (a) The total Indian production - (i) quantity, (ii) value - during each of the three financial years, 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33.

(b) The annual output of your factory during the same periods.

(4) The total imports into India of articles similar to those manufactured by the Indian industry - (a) quantity and (b) value - during each of the three financial years 1930-31, 1931-32 & 1932-33.

(5) The monthly imports from Japan into India showing (a) quantity and (b) value during the course of each of the financial years 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34 as far as available.

(Note:- If possible give the names of the particular brands or marks of the imported articles which are competing with your products.)

(6) The total exports, if any, from India of the articles manufactured by the industry - (a) quantity and (b) value - during each of the five financial years - 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33.

(7) (a) The total amount of capital invested in the Indian industry.

(b) The amount of capital invested in your own concern.

(8) The total amount of your annual [illegible] normally

38

(9) The cost of your production per unit or product for the latest year for which figures are available.

(Note.- (a) If different kinds or classes of articles are produced, the cost of production should be given per unit of the most typical kind or class of article produced by the industry.
(b) Annual figure of the amount of depreciation allowed and interest paid on capital should be shown separately.)

(10) (a) The amount of capital required under normal conditions to instal a factory of reasonable dimensions in India.

(b) The approximate annual output which such a factory would yield, working at full capacity.

(11) (a) The average c.i.f. price in Indian currency of articles imported (i) from Japan, (ii) from other countries, which compete with the Indian articles on which costs have been submitted:-

(i) January - June 1931
(ii) " " 1932
(iii) " " 1933

(b) For the year 1932 monthly prices should be given if possible.

(c) If information regarding c.i.f. prices is not available, the wholesale market prices for these periods should be given, naming the market to which they refer and the amount of duty and discount being shown separately.

(12) (a) Are the articles produced by your industry consumed by other industries as their raw materials? If so, what are these industries and how far would increased duties affect their costs?

(b) Are any of the raw materials used by your industry produced or prepared in India? If so, what are these materials and to what extent are they used in your industry?

(c) Does the industry provide subsidiary occupation for the Indian agriculturist to any substantial extent?

(13) (a) What are the classes of goods in respect of which you consider that assistance is required?

(b) What rates of duties do you consider necessary in addition to the existing duties?

(14) Who are the principal consumers of your products in India? Are they mainly rural or urban?

(15) How far would the rates of duty proposed by you place a burden on these consumers?

2. If after examining your replies to the questionnaire it is found that further information is necessary, you will be required to depute a representative for personal consultation at Simla, if possible, within a week of the receipt of your replies.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Sd/- A.A. Stewart

Offg: Secretary to the Government of India.

-----oo0oo-----

MYSORE SILK ASSOCIATION.

ಮೈಸೂರು ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಸಂಘ.

Rajasabhabhushana
M. K. R. SRINIVASIENGAR, M.A.,
Honorary President.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT
31. JUL. 1933
No; 21
Encls: one

Albert Victor Road, Chamarajapet,
Bangalore City,
Dated 29th July 1933.

To

The Secretary to the Government of
His Highness The Maharaja of Mysore,
Development Department, B A N G A L O R E.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No.5 dated 7/10th July 1933 forwarding copy of a telegram sent by me to the Government of India, I have the honour to forward herewith for the information of Government, copies of letter No.312-T (10) dated 12th July 1933 addressed to me by the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Simla, and of my reply thereto, in connection with the protection to silk industry in India.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

RS

Honorary President.

No. 312-T (10)
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Department of Commerce.

SIMLA, dated the 15th July 1933.

From

The Hon'ble Mr. I.M. Stewart, I.C.S.
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Commerce, Simla.

To

The President,
Mysore Silk Association,
Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your application for assistance under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, I have the honour to request you to be so good as to submit detailed information on the points noted below relating to the silk industry. The information should reach the Government of India not later than 31st July 1933.

(1) The main centres in India where the industry is carried on.

(2) The principal markets in India for your products.

(3) (a) The total Indian production - (i) quantity, (ii) value - during each of the three financial years, 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33.

(b) The annual output of your factory during the same periods.

(4) The total imports into India of articles similar to those manufactured by the Indian industry - (a) quantity and (b) value - during each of the three financial years 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33.

(5) The monthly imports from Japan into Bombay (a) quantity and (b) value - during the course of each of the financial years 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34 as far as available.

(Note:- If possible give the names of the particular brands or marks of the imported articles which are competing with your products).

(6) The total exports, if any, from India of the articles manufactured by the industry - (a) quantity and (b) value - during each of the financial years 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33.

(7) (a) The total amount of capital invested in the Indian industry.

(b) The amount of capital invested in your own concern.

(8) The total amount of labour employed and wages paid annually (a) by the Indian industry, (b) by your own concern.

(9) The cost sheet of your production per unit of product for the latest year for which figures are available.

(Note.- (a) If different kinds or classes of articles are produced, the cost of production should be given per unit of each principal kind of article produced by the industry.

(b) The cost sheet should

(10) (a) The amount of capital required under normal conditions to instal a factory of reasonable dimensions in India.

(b) The approximate annual output which such a factory would yield, working at full capacity.

(11) (a) The average c.i.f price in Indian currency of articles imported (i) from Japan (ii) from other countries, which compete with the Indian articles for which costs have been submitted:-

(i) January - June 1931
(ii) " " 1932
(iii) " " 1933

(b) For the year 1933 monthly prices should be given if possible.

(c) If information regarding c.i.f prices is not available, the wholesale market prices for these periods should be given, naming the markets to which they refer and the amount of any rebate or discount being shown separately.

(12) (a) Are the articles produced by your industry consumed by other industries as their raw materials? If so, what are these industries and how far would increased cost affect their cost?

(b) Are any of the raw materials used by your industry produced or grown in India? If so, what are those materials and to what extent are they used in your industry?

(c) Does the industry provide subsidiary occupation for the Indian agriculturist to any substantial extent.

(13) (a) What are the classes of goods in respect of which you consider that assistance is required?

(b) What rates of duties do you consider necessary in addition to the existing duties?

(14) Where are the principal consumers of your products in India? Are they mainly rural or urban.

(15) How far would the rates of duty proposed by you place burden on these consumers.

2. If after examining your replies to the questionnaire it is found that further information is necessary, you will be required to depute a representative for personal consultation at Delhi, if possible, within a week of the receipt of your replies.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Sd/- T.A. Stewart

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

"Copy"

Joint Secretary.

42

MYSORE SILK ASSOCIATION

Rajasabhabhushana
P. N. Srinivasaiengar, B.A.,
Honorary President.

Albert Victor Road, Chamarajpet,
Bangalore City,
Dated 26th July 1933

No: 16
Enclosure three.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Commerce, D E L H I.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No.IC dated 20th instant stating that the replies to the questionnaire contained in your letter No.31(3)-T (1) dated 13th July 1933 would be sent as early as possible, I have the honour to forward herewith 3 copies of the replies of this Association to the questions and to request that the receipt of the same may be kindly acknowledged.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

K.N. SRINIVASAIENGAR

Honorary President

Copy

Joint Secretary.

[illegible] SILK ASSOCIATION

Short Victor Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City

---o0o---

Replies to the questions raised in letter No.312-A (1) dated 12th July 1939 from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, in connection with the application made for the protection of Silk Industry under the Safeguarding of Industries Act.

---o0o---

Question (1): The main centres in India where the sericultural industry is carried on are noted below:-

(a) Mysore,
(b) Bengal,
(c) Madras,
(d) Others (Kollegal Taluk of Coimbatore District).

Note:- A small and negligible quantity of mulberry silk is also produced in Assam, Punjab and Burma.

Question (2): The principal markets for Mysore silk are as follows:-

(a) Mysore State;
(b) Weaving centres in Bombay such as Yeola, Nasik, Malegaon, Jalgaon etc;
(c) Weaving centres in Madras such as Salem, Conjeevaram, Arnee, Trichinopoly, Kumbakonam and Dharmavaram.

Question (3) (a): The total estimated Indian production of raw silk is noted below:-

Provinces	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
(a) Mysore ..	5,50,000	6,00,000	7,40,000
(b) Bengal ..	7,00,000	6,00,000	6,40,000
(c) Madras ..	2,17,638	1,33,310	2,30,000
(d) Others ..	1,41,310	1,00,155	30,000
Total ..	15,58,948	14,33,374	16,00,000

The figures given for Mysore, Madras and Others are the actuals as those furnished to the Silk Board. The figures for Bengal are rough estimates based on the area under mulberry, as no definite information is available.

(b) The total estimated value of the [illegible]

Mysore data are total for the three years of local years ending June 1930, 1931 and 1932.

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Quantity in lbs.	.. 3,30,000	3,60,000	7,40,000
Value in rupees	.. 60,00,000	61,00,000	41,02,000

N.B. - figures for 1932-33 are not yet available.

Question (4): The total imports of foreign raw silk into India during each of the last three financial years and their declared values (as given for customs purposes) are shown below:-

Country of origin	Quantity imported			Declared values		
	Twelve months - 1st April to 31st March			Twelve months - 1st April to 31st March		
	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.			
China (including Hongkong) ..	1,31,1,64	1,623,337	2,089,763	37,40,422	60,34,721	1,19,84,720
Japan	17,000	33,759	104,700	64,711	1,88,040	4,71,823
Other countries ..	000	000	01,900	4,920	1,200	9,13,831
T o t a l ..	1,300,011	1,000,000	0,1[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]	00,07,000	1,17,00,[illegible]

45

[illegible]estion (d): The accompanying statements (Appendix A to F) give particulars of monthly imports of raw silk as well as manufactured silk articles of all kinds from Japan during the past 3 financial years.

Note:- It has to be noted however that as far as raw silk is concerned, the competition is most severe from China, though the imports of Chinese raw silk also have increased from 17,000 lbs in 1933-34 to 104,000 lbs - (nearly 10 times)in 1936-37.

The following kinds of silk imported from China are being used by the weavers who were formerly using Mysore silk only:-

Foreign silk:	Kinds of Mysore silk displaced:
1. Canton Steam filatures.	Kumsumhalli, Kasaret, Chinnasandra and Kanakalli.
2. Kashiao Re-reels.	Kalaphatta, Vadigenahalli, Chickballapur and Kolar.
3. Kapkion:-	
Double cocoon.	
(a) Canes - Fine, High Grade.	Vittalpur and Indigenal.
(b) Honey Gland - Medium	Channapatna.
(c) Flat Reel - Low Grade.	Agrahar and Honnur.

It is not possible to say how the above mentioned foreign silks are classified in the Indian Customs Tariff.

The several brands of foreign silks ordinarily imported into India are noted below:-

Kubia	..	Double Cocoon Chota Koch
Canton Nova	..	Double
Kayung Kee	..	No.1,2,3 and 4.
Shinko	..	Red Dragon
Ingram	..	Re-reel - Poor stock Chinaman.
Inchow filatures		Both boys Common Lucky
Both filatures	..	Extra Fine Pearl
	..	...
	..	Double cocoon
	..	Peking Run
	..	Leaf
Kikodia	..	Koch No.3 Koch No.4
Arehyo	..	Brilliant - 1,2,3,4 and 5 Fine - 1,2,3 and 4
Inter filature	..	Lito
Kai	..	Extra No.1 and 2 Fine No.1,2,3 and 4 Fine No.3 Extra Fine No.2 and 3 Fine No.1

Cantlee Re-reel - 13/20 Red Cocoon
Japan Deep
Pinchas Victory - Yellow Fire
Pinchas Yellow - Double Thick
Boyang Cocoa No.3 and 4
Cocoon Season Nature.

Besides the foreign silk, there is also indirect competition from foreign imported silk yarns, noils, warps, artificial silk yarns, artificial silk piece goods and silk piece goods. The total imports of these articles (1) from all countries and (2) from Japan alone, are noted below:-

From all countries.		1931-31	1931-32	1932-33
(a) Silk Yarn, Noils, Warps.	Quantity in lbs.	1,421,234	1,710,000	3,010,149
	Value in Rupees.	31,23,505	31,17,000	55,35,641
(b) Artificial silk yarn	Quantity in lbs.	7,113,730	7,000,000	11,000,000
	Value in Rupees.	60,38,693	52,24,621	92,55,645
(c) Artificial silk piece goods	Quantity in yds.	31,494,647	84,000,000	125,257,033
	Value in Rupees.	2,11,93,027	2,51,77,300	3,12,12,234
(d) Silk piece goods	Quantity in yds.	10,754,351	10,024,826	34,367,931
	Value in Rupees.	1,23,33,852	1,23,23,411	1,33,33,962
(e) Goods of silk mixed with other materials	Quantity in yds.	4,000,041	6,000,000	10,103,272
	Value in Rupees.	23,03,937	30,20,107	43,43,025

From Japan alone		1931-32	1932-33
(a) Silk Yarn, Noils, Warps	Quantity in lbs.	118,007	1,120,740
	Value in Rupees	3,03,452	40,33,304
(b) Artificial silk yarn	Quantity in lbs.	400,000	1,700,000
	Value in Rupees	4,30,720	13,70,000
(c) Artificial silk piece goods	Quantity in yds.	74,000,000	114,601,313
	Value in Rs.	2,03,00,000	3,00,43,000
(d) Silk piece goods	Quantity in yds	11,744,000	20,700,100
	Value in Rupees	71,00,000	1,32,00,000
(e) Goods of silk mixed with other materials	Quantity in yds.	4,000,000	3,351,122
	Value in Rupees	13,00,000	27,70,137

It will be seen from the above statements that the total imports under each kind have increased enormously during the recent years, and that Japan has contributed greatly to the increase.

Question (3): Very little of raw silk produced in Mysore, Bengal and

Madras

47

Jacres is exported outside India. Small quantities of raw silk produced in Kashmir are exported to European countries. The total exports of raw silk from India are noted below for the last three official years:-

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Quantity in lbs.	27,160	6,100	3438
Average price per lb.	Rs.7-10-0	8-8-10	-

Silk-waste:- Almost all the silk-waste produced in the country used to be exported to foreign countries. There was comparatively little demand for silk-waste during the year 1932-33 from foreign countries. The total exports of Bengal (waste) and cocoons during the past 3 years were as given below:-

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Quantity	6,84,,33 lbs.	5,60,,12 lbs.	1,12,,61 lbs.
Value	Rs. 5,4,,37	Rs. 3,64,,03	Rs. 72,,80

Question (7) (a) & (b):- In Mysore, the rearing of silkworms is carried on as a subsidiary industry to agriculture. It affords steady and profitable employment throughout the year for women and children at home, and gives occupation to ryots during agricultural off seasons.

The total amount of capital (including that required for working expenses) invested in the industry in the Mysore State given in Part I' crores of Rupees as shown below classified under the several heads:-

(1) Production of raw silk:

(a) Formation of mulberry gardens: 37,000 acres at about Rs.100/- per acre as the average 37,,,000

(b) Equipment of rearing houses: 60,000 at about Rs.50/- each .. 30,00,000

(c) Tooling up of filatures and accessories:
(1) 4,000 country charkas at Rs.10/- each 40,000
Other capital for above at Rs.250/- each .. 10,00,000
(2) 100 mechanical reeling machines at Rs.1,000/- each .. 1,,000

/(2) Silk-

	c/f 13,06,000	c/f 22,10,000
~~Mixed occupations~~		
working capital thereof at 1.50/- one ..	22,01	
(ii) Ice Millers (one ice-cream stand two shops)	1,00,100	
small capital employed	1,00,100	10,33,000
(3) Mixed occupations including working capital		
(i) Agricultural tractors	8,00,100	
(ii) Others	5,00,00	.. 1,10,000
(3) Non-agricultural class of mill owners (i) Legal - at about 1.50/- ones including working capital..		.. 10,00,000
(4) Capital invested in trade by dry mill owners (apart from it to operate the above business on hired mill basis)		.. 22,00,000
T o t a l		1,10,00,000

Question (b): Only Indian families of about 5 lakhs people are engaged in the different branches of the industry in the above sets given as detailed below:

	No. of families
(1) Millers (owning and others working)	1,00,000
(2) Weighmen	10,000
(3) Agents, traders, brokers and commission agents	25,000
T o t a l ..	1,35,000

It is not possible to give the total amount of wages paid to the persons engaged in the above occupations as they are generally carried on (except in the case of factories employing hired labour) by members of the family, certain of whom devote to agriculture during their leisure hours. However the average wages paid to the hired labour are as follows:

Agricultural labour is paid 6 annas a day for males and 4 annas for females. The people employed in the Ice-cream factories get between Rs.50/- to Rs.60/- per month.

Question (6): The cost of production of mill cereals to a large extent

on

49

on the cost of the cocoon which in its turn depends upon the cost of the mulberry cultivation. As per details furnished in the answer to question 23 of the questionnaire issued by the Tariff Board (copy of which is herewith attached for ready reference) (Appendix 'I'), the actual cost of production of silk in Mysore amounted at that time to about Rs.8/- per lb for charka silk and Rs.7-14-0 per lb for domestic basin silk. The above rates do not however make any provision whatever for any remuneration to either the cocoon rearers or the reelers. For reasons given in my supplementary answer to the questions of the Tariff Board (vide copy attached - Appendix 'I'), it will be necessary to make some addition to the above rates if the industry is to be made remunerative and kept going. Even making some allowance for the slight fall that has taken place in the rates of wages and other small items of expenditure since the answer to the questionnaire of the Tariff Board was sent up, this Association is of the opinion that for the maintenance of this industry it will be necessary to secure a minimum price of at least 7 annas per lb of cocoon and Rs.3-4-0 per lb of re-reeled charka silk and domestic basin silk which is of about the same quality as the imported Canton silk.

It may be mentioned here, that owing to the continued and continuous fall in the price of silk, the market price of the cocoons which was about 6 annas per lb when the answer to the questionnaire of the Tariff Board was prepared, has since fallen to 4 annas per lb., thereby driving the cocoon rearer to the necessity of selling his products much below even the actual cost of production, and that the reeler also, even purchasing the cocoons at 4 annas per lb., is unable to make a profit but has to suffer an actual loss in working expenses as shown in the annexed statement:

Cost of production of silk:	Rs. a. p.
1. Cost of 21 lbs of cocoons at 4 annas per lb (required for charka per day)	5- 4- 0
2) Wages to reeler and turner.. ..	3-11- 0
3) Coal	0- 2- 0
4) Water	0- 2- 0
5) Building expenses	
6) Other charges	

The yield of silk per day per chawke is 1.5 lbs. Therefore the cost of producing 1 lb of silk works out to Rs.4-13-4, while its present market value is Rs.4-10-0 ; so that the reeler suffers a loss of at least 0-3-4 for every lb of silk.

If the cocoons were to be paid for at the rate of 7 annas per lb as mentioned in para 9 above, the cost of production of 1½ lbs of raw silk would amount to Rs.7-4-0 plus Rs.3-12-0 or Rs.11-3-0 which gives about Rs.7-3-0 per lb. To this an addition of about Rs.1-0-0 per lb has to be made for re-reeling charges and to provide for some remuneration to the reeler; and this brings up the cost of production to Rs.8-3-0 per lb as given in para 9, of silk of about the same quality as the Kanton filature silk.

Question(11)(a) and (b): It is not found possible to furnish this information as it is not readily available.

(c) The market prices of foreign silks in Bangalore market are given in the annexed Appendix .

Question(12)(a): The articles produced by this industry are used in silk-weaving, manufacture of gold thread, and Zahri Chawki etc.

(b) The raw silk used in the manufacture of silk fabrics and other articles mentioned above is produced in India, and with suitable extra encouragement, the output thereof can easily be increased so as to meet the entire demand therefor in the country without resorting to foreign imports in any way.

(c) In the areas in which sericulture is practised in Mysore, it forms the most important subsidiary occupation to the agriculturist and gives employment to nearly 1 lakh of families in the rural as mentioned in para 5 above.

Question (13) (a) and (b): If the sericultural industry in the country is to survive the danger of extinction with which it is now threatened, the duty on raw silk should be raised so as to bring up the price of foreign silk to the level of the cost of production of re-reeled chawki silk or cocoable bagla silk (including

and silk: woolen) which as mentioned in answer to question 3 above will account to not less than Rs.3-8-0 per lb.

Chinese silk is now being sold in Bangalore market at Rs.4-10-0 per lb. After deducting the 25% duty now being levied thereon and other incidental charges for transport from the port of arrival, the actual landed price in India would be about Rs.3-3-0. To equalise the price of this silk with that of the yarns silk, it would therefore be necessary to levy a duty of about Rs.1-13-0 per lb. or an ad-valorem duty of at least 125% on the basis of its present market rate.

The effect of increasing the duty on raw silk will necessarily be to raise the price of the silk fabrics manufactured therefrom in India. It is therefore necessary that the duty on silk fabrics imported into India should be correspondingly raised as otherwise, the foreign countries will flood the Indian market with cheap fabrics with which the locally made silk fabrics cannot possibly compete, and the demand for raw silk will be seriously affected with the result that the object with which the additional duty on raw silk is asked for will be completely frustrated. It is also necessary, for effectively securing the object in view to enhance the duty on imported Noils, Waste, Yarns and Artificial silk etc., which on account of their cheapness are rapidly displacing the local products as will be seen from the alarming increase in the imports of these articles as detailed in answer to question 2 above.

Taking all circumstances into consideration, this Association is of opinion that the following rates of duties on the several classes of articles are about the minimum required for the effective protection of silk industry under existing conditions:-

	Present rate of duty	Proposed rate of duty
(a) Raw silk	25 per cent	
(b) Artificial silk yarns and threads	15	
(c) Silk yarns, noils, waste and silk-threads	25	125 per cent
(d) Noils or artificial silk waste	30	

52

questions (16) and (18): Silk is generally an article of luxury and is rarely used by the poor people. The principal consumers are from among the middle and higher classes and not from the urban than from the rural population. The increased price of cotton now proposed could not no doubt considerably raise the value of silk and thereby add to some extent to the burden of the consumers. But this burden will fall not on the poor, but on the richer, well-to-do people who can well afford to make the slight sacrifice in the interests of an industry which brings in an income of more than a crore of rupees to the country and on which millions of poor people are dependent for their living.

Concluding remarks:- The Association desires to emphasise that the resolution which was kept pending at the time of the enquiry by the Tariff Board, has since been passed. What the effect of the enhanced duty in the price of the article will be every day bears out the fears entertained in the memorandum submitted, and that unless prompt and speedy action is taken during the continuance of Swadeshi fervour to give effective protection, there is every chance of this industry which maintains millions of poor people in the country becoming extinct very shortly any hope of revival.

---oOo---

(Sd) K.R. Srinivasaraghavan

Honorary President
Mysore Silk Association.

Copy

Joint Secretary.

Appendix " A "

Monthly Imports from Japan into India of RAT SILK during the years 1930-31, 1931-32, 32-33 and 1933-34.

Months	1930-31		1931-32		1932-33		1933-34	
	Quantity lbs.	Value Rs.	Quantity lbs.	Value Rs.	Quantity lbs	Value Rs.	Quantity lbs.	Value Rs.
April ..	4,032	17,727	3,732	21,437	14,004	60,532	1,364	8,736
May ..	-	-	8,310	54,096	8,115	25,834	6,916	13,239
June ..	660	2,604	4,454	27,149	22,839	73,523		
July ..	-	-	3,634	32,005	10,833	29,497		
August ..	2,634	9,425	-	-	13,979	43,326		
September ..	-	-	-	-	11,956	32,924		
October ..	-	-	1,316	4,332	20,913	60,300		
November ..	6,060	21,871	1,303	4,526	15,925	41,505		
December ..	540	3,347	-	-	24,413	67,451		
January ..	2,630	8,021	-	-	9,600	24,937		
February ..	397	1,623	-	-	6,333	20,259		
March ..	-	-	6,335	15,240	6,004	24,013		

Appendix " B "

Monthly imports from Japan into India of SILK YARNS,NOILS AND WASTES during the years 1930-31, 31-32, 32-33 & 33-34

Months	1930-31		1931-32		1932-33		1933-34	
	Quantity lbs	Value Rs	Quantity lbs	Value Rs	Quantity lbs	Value Rs	Quantity lbs	Value Rs
April ..	13,910	87,141	7,522	22,638	35,945	1,73,355	62,500	1,60,331
May ..	10,250	68,401	32,539	90,295	63,990	3,03,818	84,105	2,25,461
June ..	7,740	28,317	9,133	27,383	109,944	4,30,715		
July ..	24,432	69,964	5,337	47,350	104,473	3,97,312		
August ..	3,374	29,387	31,505	1,34,690	108,532	3,72,601		
September ..	21,477	90,102	3,304	50,651	130,813	6,40,427		
October ..	6,033	29,355	-	-	120,940	4,05,010		
November ..	22,152	74,749	1,170	12,501	147,833	4,61,033		
December ..	41,069	1,65,901	2,033	23,404	120,355	3,73,739		
January ..	53,423	2,25,038	2,374	23,233	94,017	2,72,203		
February ..	20,133	83,954	3,293	31,273	74,134	1,80,773		
March ..	6,333	41,033	7,532	35,323	33,750	1,00,030		

Appendix " C "

Monthly imports from Japan into India of ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN during the years 1930-31, 31-32, 32-33 & 33-34

Months	1930-31		1931-32		1932-33		1933-34	
	Quantity lbs	Value Rs	Quantity lbs	Value Rs	Quantity lbs	Value Rs	Quantity lbs	Value Rs
April ..	320	922	22,200	20,744	241,033	2,27,110	65,035	47,730
May ..	-	-	21,200	21,229	82,633	1,40,212	154,527	1,11,734
June ..	-	-	5,000	4,230	320,051	2,52,257		
July ..	-	-	-	-	210,670	1,53,310		
August ..	-	-	-	-	107,600	74,057		
September ..	-	-	-	-	243,243	1,72,070		
October ..	100	103	60	351	137,133	1,31,513		
November ..	2,400	2,210	-	-	210,104	1,47,032		
December ..	-	-	13,072	17,5[illegible]	53,131	39,[illegible]39		
January ..	11,0[illegible]	10,330	33,104	35,503	33,324	22,739		
February ..	3,0[illegible]	2,049	130,[illegible]30	142,112	322	215		
March ..	2,600	2,032	200,125	197,574	949	1,654		

Appendix " D "

Monthly imports from Japan into India of SILK PIECE GOODS during the years 193-31, 31-32, 32-33 and 33-34

Month	1930-31		1931-32		1932-33		1933-34	
	Quantity Yards	Value Rs.	Quantity Yards	Value Rs	Quantity Yards	Value Rs.	Quantity Yards	Value Rs
April ..	947,655	9,01,436	880,811	6,94,514	1,913,949	9,42,916	2,361,033	11,67,742
May ..	1,934,553	16,21,796	957,450	6,87,900	1,605,055	7,14,093	3,621,935	15,48,139
June ..	1,202,370	9,10,063	1,142,236	7,57,104	2,547,632	12,20,308		
July ..	408,315	3,13,353	1,155,543	7,53,583	1,940,034	8,69,043		
August ..	73,193	61,593	930,667	6,07,254	2,003,666	9,70,523		
September ..	139,920	1,07,609	774,179	5,10,761	2,729,234	14,23,403		
October ..	152,321	1,14,136	1,037,787	6,45,431	1,950,004	10,10,470		
November ..	331,142	2,55,433	934,870	2,34,408	2,060,393	10,14,037		
December ..	450,591	2,90,529	667,002	3,46,101	2,191,445	10,91,870		
January ..	937,701	5,27,257	1,264,303	7,47,356	2,902,445	14,31,302		
February ..	502,573	3,91,857	1,231,244	6,41,834	2,453,039	10,83,757		
March ..	729,309	5,05,270	1,479,332	7,63,692	2,444,023	13,21,653		

Appendix " B "

Monthly Imports from Japan into India of [illegible] during 1930-31, 31-32, 32-33 & 33-34

Months	1930-31		1931-32		1932-33		1933-34	
	Quantity Yards	Value Rs.	Quantity Yards	Value Rs	Quantity Yards	Value Rs	Quantity Yards	Value Rs
April ..	-	-	6,549,533	21,73,077	6,570,403	15,51,074	7,636,031	17,01,832
May ..	-	-	7,169,372	22,39,231	6,150,032	15,03,625	5,010,621	11,44,330
June ..	-	-	7,719,778	22,98,140	9,678,369	22,60,930		
July ..	-	-	8,380,814	24,13,830	12,044,035	28,91,402		
August ..	-	-	7,630,693	21,37,048	10,702,250	23,68,030		
September ..	970,629	3,27,065	6,800,023	19,02,351	12,648,333	27,13,493		
October ..	1,433,033	5,60,307	4,970,303	13,64,696	9,385,507	19,78,229		
November ..	1,577,232	5,76,534	1,830,193	5,02,725	9,092,478	19,03,686		
December ..	2,751,940	9,83,125	3,682,667	9,00,935	6,830,[illegible]80	15,04,501		
January ..	5,251,443	20,31,450	7,906,125	19,63,323	8,701,560	20,17,464		
February ..	4,441,419	16,10,316	6,405,915	13,67,751	8,733,310	18,46,091		
March ..	5,475,090	18,59,060	8,040,378	15,44,629	8,049,715	17,50,235		

Appendix " F "

Monthly imports from Japan into India of GOODS OF SILK MIXED WITH OTHER MATERIALS during 1930-31, 31-32, 32-33 & 1033-34.

Months	1930-31		1931-32		1932-33		1933-34	
	Quantity yards	Value Rs	Quantity yards	Value Rs	Quantity yards	Value Rs	Quantity yards	Value Rs
April ..	306,523	1,94,017	300,547	2,04,340	649,980	3,15,650	616,803	3,01,242
May ..	540,300	3,22,043	407,528	2,53,194	901,935	2,71,681	815,056	3,59,604
June ..	695,872	3,24,977	456,292	2,52,482	694,116	2,23,462		
July ..	426,016	1,78,783	421,405	1,99,349	669,439	1,99,831		
August ..	85,955	36,094	433,232	1,81,12[illegible]	640,927	1,87,468		
September ..	92,402	29,313	152,086	72,279	763,335	2,32,050		
October ..	103,289	35,377	150,660	68,525	583,534	1,90,473		
November ..	85,663	32,235	83,807	46,753	607,319	2,05,216		
December ..	277,250	1,09,111	130,402	60,974	307,207	1,76,470		
January ..	567,354	2,36,818	679,464	2,14,431	832,134	2,83,719		
February ..	403,895	1,90,393	504,199	1,09,237	657,592	2,40,917		
March ..	330,330	1,70,349	311,572	1,07,683	775,168	3,03,704		

Appendix " G "

Statement showing the Prices of Canton, Duppion and Dance Steam Filature silks per lb. in Bangalore.

Month	1927			1928			1929			1930		
	Canton.	Duppion	Dance	Canton.	Duppion	Dance	Canton.	Duppion	Dance	Canton.	Duppion	Dance
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
January	-	-	-	5-12- 0	6- 0- 0	-	-	-	-	-	5- 5- 0	5-11- 0
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3-10- 0	-	5- 8- 0
March	-	-	-	-	6- 6- 0	-	-	-	-	-	5-14- 0	-
April	-	-	-	-	6- 4- 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May	-	-	-	Textiles	6- 6- 0	-	-	-	-	-	5- 6- 0	5-12- 0
					6- 8- 0							
June	-	-	-	-	6- 9- 0	-	-	6-12- 0	5-12- 0	6- 8- 0	-	6- 2- 0
July	-	-	-	7- 0- 0	6- 9- 0	-	[illegible]	5-15- 0	-	5-10- 0	4-12- 0	5-10- 0
August	-	-	-	7- 0- 0	6-12- 0	-	5-14- 0	-	-	5-14- 0	4-12- 0	6- 2- 0
September	-	-	-	7- 0- 0	6-12- 0	-	-	-	-	6- 2- 0	-	5- 0- 0
October	-	-	-	7- 0- 0	6-12- 0	-	-	-	-	5-14- 0	-	4-12- 0
November	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-12- 0	-	-	5-10- 0	4-10- 0	4-12- 0
December	5-14- 0	3-10- 0	5- 6- 0	-	6- 9- 0	-	5- 3- 0	-	-	5-10- 0	4-12- 0	4-12- 0

Month	1931			1932			1933		
January	5-14- 0	-	4-14- 0	7- 0- 0	-	6- 0- 0	4-10- 0	3-10- 0 to 4- 2- 0	
February	6- 2- 0	4-13- 0	4-14- 0	7- 8- 0	-	6- 0- 0	4-13- 0	- do -	
March	5-12- 0	4-12- 0	4-15- 0	5-14- 0	-	-	4- 6- 0	4- 4- 0 to 4- 8- 0	
April	6- 8- 0	-	5- 2- 0	5-10- 0	5-14- 0	6- 4- 0	4- 7- 0	-	
May	5-14- 0	-	5- 2- 0	5- 0- 0	-	5-12- 0	4- 6- 0	-	
June	6- 0- 0	-	5- 2- 0	4-12- 0	4- 4- 0	5- 0- 0	4- 0- 0	-	
July	6- 0- 0	4-11- 0	-	4- 6- 0	4-14- 0	4- 2- 0	-	-	
August	6- 6- 0	-	-	4-13- 0	-	4- 2- 0	-	-	
September	7- 0- 0	-	-	5- 0- 0	4-10- 0	4- 2- 0	-	-	
October	7- 4- 0	-	-	5- 1- 0	-	4- 2- 0	-	-	
November	7- 4- 0	-	-	4-11- 0	4-10- 0	4- 2- 0	-	-	
December	7-14- 0	-	6- 4- 0	4-10- 0	4- 8- 0	4- 2- 0	-	-	

Appendix "H"

Questionnaire issued by the Indian Tariff Board
in regard to Silk Industry
in India.
-o)o-

Question No. 1. Give for each of the last five years (a) the total capital expenditure under various heads, (b) the total cost of working under the following heads:-

(i) by charka, (ii) by Japanese basin or other reeling, and (iii) filature.

Under the following heads:-

(i) cost of cocoons
(ii) cost of labour
(iii) cost of fuel, light and coal
(iv) cost of water and soap
(v) cost of supervision and management
(vi) cost of repairs and maintenance
(vii) selling expenses
(viii) other expenses
(ix) total.

Ans:

(a) The cost of production per lb. of cocoons differs [illegible] Rs.2-8 to Rs.3/- as per details given below:

(i) Daily production of 1 lbs.

1.	Cost of cocoons	Rs. 2- 8- 0
2.	Cost of labour	0-14- 0
3.	Cost of fuel	0-1 - 0
4.	Cost of water	0- 0- 0
5.	Cost of supervision and management ..	nil
6.	Cost of repairs and maintenance ..	
7.	Selling expenses	0- 0- 3
8.	Other expenses	0-11- 9
		Rs. 3- 6- 0
	Gross cost of waste..	0- 0- 0
		Rs. 3- 6- 0

Cost per lb.= Rs.3-6-0

The actual cost varies from place to place, being between Rs.2-8-0 and Rs.3-4-0. The figures given are the average.

(b) (i) The cost of producing 1 lb of silk in Charkha basin during 1931-32 amounted to Rs.2-14-0 as follows:

(b) (i) Daily production of 1 lbs. in Charkha basin

1.	Cost of cocoons	Rs. 1- 8- 0
2.	Labour	0-1 - 0
3.	Fuel	0- 0- 0
4.	Water	0-1 - 0
5.	Supervision	nil
6.	Repairs etc.	
7.	Selling	0- 2- 0
8.	Other charges	0- 3- 0
		Rs. 2-14- 0
	Gross cost of waste ..	0- 0- 0
		Rs. 2-14- 0

Cost of production per lb. will be Rs.2-14-0

(b) (ii) The cost of producing 1 lb. of silk in Japanese basin during [illegible]

(Appendix IV continued)

the variations in the price of cocoons - which are furnished in answer to question No.1, there has been no material alteration in the other items.

Extract "

(Sd) K.R. Srinivasaraya
Honorary President
Mysore Silk Association

"Copy"

Joint Secretary.

Ser. 18-33-I 4

64

Pol. 120

URGENT.

No. 5640 Gen. Sec. 476 Office of the Resident in Mysore,
Bangalore,

Dated the 4/15 August 1933.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT
7. AUG. 1933

DEVELOPMENT BRANCH.

A copy of the marginally noted letters is forwarded, with compliments, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Development Department, in case the Government of Mysore may wish to apply for protection to any of the industries in the Mysore State.

Circular letter Nos.312-T(10) and 312-T(10)/33, dated the 12th and 14th July 1933, respectively, from the Government of India, Department of Commerce.

Please put the file
& put this enclosure
5/8/33

PKH

for SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

468

No.312-T(10).
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

SIMLA, dated the 12th July 1933.

From

The Hon'ble Mr. T.A. Stewart, I.C.S.,
Offg: Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Commerce, Simla.

To

Sir,

With reference to your application for assistance under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, I have the honour to request you to be so good as to submit detailed information on the points noted below regarding the - - - - industry. The information should reach the Government of India not later than 31st July 1933.

(1) The main centres in India where the industry is carried on.

(2) The principal markets in India for your products.

(3) (a) The total Indian production - (i) quantity, (ii) value - during each of the three financial years, 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33.

(b) The annual output of your factory during the same periods.

(4) The total imports into India of articles similar to those manufactured by the Indian industry - (a) quantity and (b) value- during each of the three financial years 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33

(5) The monthly imports from Japan into India showing (a) quantity and (b) value during the course of each of the financial years 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34 as far as available.

(Note.- If possible give the names of the particulars brands or marks of the imported articles which are competing with your products.)

(6) The total exports, if any, from India of the articles manufactured by the industry - (a) quantity and (b) value - during each of the financial years - 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33.

(7) (a) The total amount of capital invested in the Indian industry.

(b) The amount of capital invested in your own concern.

(8) The total amount of labour employed and wages paid annually (a) by the Indian industry,
(b) by your own concern.

(9) The cost of your production per unit of product for the latest year for which figures are available.

Note.- (a) If different kinds or classes of articles are produced, the cost of production should be given per unit of the most typical kind or class of article produced by the industry.

(b) Annual figure of the amount of depreciation allowed and interest paid on capital should be shown separately).

(10) (a) The amount of capital required under normal conditions to instal a factory of reasonable dimensions in India.

(b) The approximate annual output which such a factory would yield, working at full capacity.

(11) (a) The average c.i.f. price in Indian currency of articles imported (i) from Japan,
(ii) from other countries
which compete with the Indian articles for which costs have been submitted:-

(i) January - June 1931.
(ii) " " 1932
(iii) " " 1933

(b) For the year 1932 monthly prices should be given if possible.

(c) If information regarding c.i.f. prices is not available, the wholesale market prices for these periods should be given, naming the market to which they refer and the amount of duty and discount being shown separately.

(12) (a) Are the articles produced by your industry consumed by other industries as their raw material? If so, what are these industries and how far would increased duties affect their costs?

(b) Are any of the raw materials used by your industry produced or grown in India? If so, what are these materials and to what extent are they used in your industry?

(c) Does the industry provide subsidiary occupation for the Indian agriculturist to any substantial extent?

(13) (a) What are the classes of goods in respect of which you consider that assistance is required.

(b) What rates of duties do you consider necessary in addition to the existing duties?

(14) Who are the principal consumers of your products in India; are they mainly rural or urban?

(15) How far would the rates of duty proposed by you place a burden on these consumers?

67

2. If after examining your replies to the Questionnaire it is found that further information is necessary, you will be required to depute a representative for personal consultation at Simla, if possible, within a week of the receipt of your replies.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Sd/- T.A. Stewart,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No.312-T(10)/33.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

SIMLA, the 14th July 1933.

From

N. R. Pillai, Esq., I.C.S.,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India,

To

Subject:- Safeguarding of Industries.

Sir/, Gentlemen,

I am directed to request that the Government of India may be furnished with three copies of your replies to the Questionnaire contained in their letter No.312-T(10), dated the 12th July 1933, on the above subject.

I have the honour to be,
Sir/, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

Sd/- N.R. Pillai,
Dy. Secretary to the Government of India.

Copy

Mamanna 468

SUPERINTENDENT, RESIDENT'S OFFICE,
Bangalore.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat

68

No. 2824 Dated, Bangalore, 14th August 33.

Dept 55-32-5

From

The Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Development Department.

To

The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.

Sir,

In forwarding herewith a copy of Memo No. 5640 dated the 4th August 1933 together with the Circular letters (in original) referred to therein from the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore, Bank of Mysore re. Protection to Industries, I am directed to request you to be so good as to intimate whether there are any other Industries for which, in your opinion, applications may be made under the Safeguarding of Industries Act ~~at once~~ ~~public or private~~ ~~you may suggest in respect of which protection is to be claimed~~, besides Cast Iron Pipe Industry, Silk and Silk Yarn and Finished Goods, and Hosiery (cotton) for which protection has already been claimed. Action taken in forwarding proposals under this head may be reported.

I am to request that your reply may be furnished on or

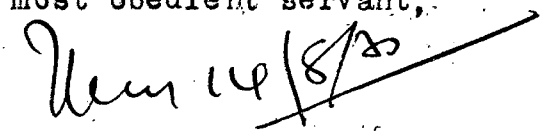
(to be kindly returned)

on or before the 18th instant.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,



Secretary to Government,

Development Department.

TD.2.

IMMEDIATE.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat

Dated, Bangalore, ~~14th August 1933.~~

No.

From

The *Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Development Department.*

To

The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.

Sir,

In forwarding herewith a copy of Memo No.5640 dated the 4th August 1933 together with the Circular letters* (in original) referred to therein, from the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore re. grant of protection to Industries under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, I am directed to request you to be so good as to intimate whether there are any other Industries, besides Cast Iron Pipe Industry, Silk and Silk Yarn and Finished Goods and Hosiery (cotton) for which protection has already been claimed either by Government or by private industrialists, for which, in your opinion assistance under the Safeguarding of Industries Act may be claimed.

*To be kindly returned.

I am to request that your reply may be furnished on or before the 18th instant.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Mdn 14/8/33

For Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Address: "INDUSCOM."

Tele.

In reply please refer to No. D. 824/Seri. 13-32-5

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,

Dated, Bangalore, the 26th August 1933

ENC. One. Miscellaneous

FROM A. V. Ramanathan, Esq., B.A.
Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
Bangalore (India).

GEN. & REV. SECRET. 28 AUG. 1933 DEVELOPMENT

TO

S. Abdul Wajid, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Development Department, Bangalore.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. D. 824/Seri. 13-32-5 dated the 14th August 1933, I have the honor to state that there are no industries other than the ones mentioned in your letter for which assistance can, in my opinion, be claimed under the Safeguarding of Industries Act judging from the import figures into Mysore for the years 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33. The Circular letter of the Government of India sent with your letter is herewith submitted.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Director.

No. Pol 224/Serl. 55-32-6.

To

31/8/33

The Secretary to
The Hon'ble the Resident.

71

Sir,

With reference to your Memo No.5640 dated 4th August 1933 forwarding copy of letters Nos.312-T(10) and 312-T(10)-33 dated 12th and 14th July 1933 respectively from the Government of India, Department of Commerce, regarding industries that require assistance under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, I am directed to state that representations have already been made to the Government of India for applications like of the Act to (i) cast-iron pipes like industry (ii) new silk and silk goods and (iii) hosiery like by the Mysore Iron Works, the Aryan Hosiery Bangalore and the Mysore Silk Association respectively. These representations have been endorsed by the Mysore Chamber of Commerce. His Highness' Government also generally support the position taken up by the above industrial concerns and private bodies and they trust that their references to above representations will receive early and favourable consideration at the hands of the Government of India.

I have etc.,

31/8/33

Dev. Secy.

20/8/33

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat

Dated, Bangalore, 31st August 3

No. 72

From S. Abdul Wajid, Esq., B.A.,

Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
Development Department.

To The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

Sir,

With reference to your Memo No. 5640, dated 4th August 1933, forwarding copy letters Nos. 312-T(10) and 312-T(10)-33, dated 12th and 14th July 1933 respectively, from the Government of India, Department of Commerce, regarding industries that require assistance under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, I am directed to state that representations have already been made to the Government of India for the application of the Act to (i) the cast iron pipe industry, (ii) raw silk and silk goods and (iii) the hosiery industry by the Mysore Iron Works, the Aryan Hosiery, Bangalore and the Mysore Silk Association respectively. These representations have been endorsed by the Mysore Chamber of Commerce. His Highness' Government also generally support the position taken up by the above industrial concerns and private bodies and they trust that their representations will receive early and favourable consideration at the hands of the Government of India.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

TRM.2